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Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is mailed for $2 for the whole, and contains all the leading matter of the Daily.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, will be issued on the 1st of January, 1855, for readers in those sections of the country, to be published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 10 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

SAN FRANCISCO DATES TO FEBRUARY 14.

$1,161,249 IN SPECIE.

From the Pacific Coast of South America.

ITEMS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Negotiations for Annexation Discontinued by Order of the King.

The *Illinois*, mail steamer from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived at this port last night. To Purser R. H. Hull and to Adams & Co.'s Express, we are indebted for California files, memoranda, a few Panama papers, and an Acapulco Bulletin.

The packet from this side on the 20th of January, with the news of Page & Bacon's failure, had not arrived out.

In consequence of very severe weather the *Illinois* was compelled to put into the port of Norfolk for coals, arriving there on the 10th inst., 8 P. M.; took in a supply, and sailed for New-York March 11, 8 P. M.

The *Illinois* sailed from New-York Feb. 20, 2 P. M.; arrived at Kingston, Ja., Feb. 26, 2 P. M., and sailed for Aspinwall 7 A. M. 27th ult.; arrived at Aspinwall March 1, 2 P. M.; sailed from Aspinwall for New-York March 2, 9 P. M. Off west end of Cuba passed several Spanish vessels-of-war.

United States steamer *Fulton* arrived at Aspinwall March 1, and sailed March 2 on a cruise to the westward. Officers and crew all well.

United States Mail steamer *El Dorado* arrived at Aspinwall from Havana March 2.

The health of the Isthmus is remarkably good, and the case now pass over the road from ocean to ocean regularly in four hours.

Treasure List per Steamer Illinois.

Adams & Co	$150,000	E. C. Knight	4,000
Baker & Morrill	10,000	Eagene, Kelly & Co	30,000
W T Coleman & Co	5,000	Metropolitan Bank	66,000
W Cummings & Co	2,000	Thos. H. B. Nelson	2,750
Hoyer & Hannen	80,000	Order	26,500
Dowell & Co	20,000	Pioche & Bayerque	
Wm. Hage & Co	30,000	Sagne	12,000
M. Harris & Co	3,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	112,051
Johnson & Lowden	14,444		
Total from San Francisco			$1,150,394
Same Aspinwall			10,855
Order	97,000	Cutter & Finley	400
Pioche & Bayerque	9,000	Albert Hare	404
Total exported			$1,161,249

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Affray in the Mines—Two Men Killed and one Mortally Wounded.

A correspondent of the Marysville *Express*, writing from near the scene of the tragedy, reports that on Saturday last, a terrible conflict took place between two parties of miners, at a place called the Sand Hill, or Timbuctoo, near Parks' Bar, on Yuba River. The facts are related as follows:

"A company of men, headed by Messrs. Webster and Anderson, owned a mining claim in the raving, at this place, but were working in the hill near by. While thus employed, several men from Parks' Bar came up, and as no one was at work in the claim, or had been for some time, proceeded to place their sluice boxes and prepare for work, claiming that the ground was open to any one who saw fit to work it. On hearing of this, Webster, Anderson & Co. went and warned them to desist and leave the claim, as it was their property, and they should work it as soon as there was sufficient water. The Parks' Bar party replied that they (Webster, Anderson & Co.,) had forfeited their claim to the ground, and expressed their determination to hold the claim and work it, at all hazards. Yesterday, however, Webster, Anderson & Co. armed themselves and returned to defend their claim. Each party was seven or eight strong, well armed, and seemed ready for hostilities. From angry words a blow from the butt of a pistol passed, which knocked one man down, whereupon both parties commenced to fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the citizens rushed to the scene, but too late to prevent fatal results. Webster was shot dead, a ball having passed through his heart; Anderson was shot through the head, and yet he lived two hours, although his brains were oozing out; a Mr. Rice was shot in the breast, and was thought to be dying, at last accounts. Anderson was known by the name of "Kentuck," he leaves a family in Paducah, Ky.; he was about thirty-five years old. He bore a good character among his acquaintances. Webster was from Concord, N. H. He was twenty-three years of age. He has a brother in Oregon. Rice is from Washington, Mo., aged twenty-five years. He was a partner of Webster and Anderson."

Review of the Markets.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

During the week which has elapsed since the departure of the last steamer it will be perceived by reference below, to our daily reports of the market, that we had for the first three days of that time some demand from the interior for merchandise, but latterly very little, and the complaints of dull trade and scarcity of money have been general, and not without abundant foundation. Nevertheless some considerable amounts of particular articles have changed hands, principally upon speculation, and prices have advanced in consequence of these operations. Coffee, Candles and refined Sugars are the most important kinds of goods to which movements have taken place. The stock of the first mentioned article now in hand is supposed to be about four and one-half months' consumption, and in further importations to a considerable extent many authority is anticipated. Sharp is exceedingly little speculation, is entertained that high rates will be obtainable for some time to come. Candles are in moderate supply, mostly controlled by one party, and the shipments upon the way, to arrive within the next three months, being nearly all purchased to arrive, and furthermore not large, it is probable that the prices ruling at the close will be sustained, and a further advance is only contingent upon the extent of the country trade during the remain of the Winter. The stock of refined Sugars is exceedingly light and the contract holders have a very good prospect of realizing present prices, if not of gaining materially higher ones.

Thus far this rains, incident to the Winter have not fallen with their usual completeness, and the mining and agricultural interests are still overflooded. It is useless to indulge in speculations relative to the future prospects of the miner while the momentous question of rain, or no rain, this season, remains unsolved. It is difficult to obtain correct data in the midst of any particular kind of gossip, and how vague the reasons why high prices should rule, and how many must be in active demand for consumption in twenty days to come, and this cannot be known while the supply of wet, and dry, may control the miner to work and furnish gold, or not, as he may. Flour worth $15 50 per Barrel.

The importations of the week have been unimportant and exerted no influence whatever upon the market.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili and Peru.

The Mail steamer *Bogota*, Capt. Hall, arrived from Callao, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and from Callao to the 11th of February.

The bark *American* arrived at Talcahuano on the 12th of January, from San Francisco, via Tahiti, with the brothers Mares on board. These gentlemen are about to take up their quarters in Concepcion, where they purpose enjoying the delights of a Southern clime on the money filched from the San Francisco Treasury.

The bark *Vermont*, which put into Talcahuano with a cargo of guano, had repaired and sailed from St. Thomas.

The ship *Hannibal* was repairing in the same port, and would sail about the end of March. The schooner *Pride of the Sea* was taking in wheat for Australia.

At Valparaiso, the American ship *John Crossing* had arrived from Liverpool, the U. S. steamship *Massachusetts* from New-York and Rio Janeiro, the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, 118 days from New-York *via* Rio Janeiro, the American bark *Mount Kemp* from Tahiti, U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams* from Rio Janeiro, H. B. M.'s steamship *President*, 33 days from San Francisco. The U. S. flag-ship *St. Lawrence* was also in port.

At Caldera, on the 2d of February, American ship *Archer*, ready for sea.

At Arica, 5th inst., ship *S. L. Fitzgerald*, discharging.

At Callao, Feb. 8, U. S. steamship *Massachusetts*, from Valparaiso.

From Chili we have little news. The country remains very tranquil. In March the elections of Congressmen by the people are to take place. Diplomatic Ministers are to be accredited to Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

The mining districts continue inexhaustible, and the products are constantly increasing, new discoveries are continually being made, giving employment to hundreds of workmen. The value of bullion exported from Copiapo during 1854 is estimated at $7,371,510, being an increase on the previous year of $1,971,514.

In the south of Chili the prospects of a fine harvest are very promising.

The United States steamer *Susquehanna* sailed on the 14th of January for home, with $137,500 in remittances.

From Peru we have nothing of interest. The revolution having been ended, the people are enjoying comparative tranquillity. The question attracting most attention now is who they shall elect for President—Castilla, it appears, having refused to accept the appointment.

In Bolivia considerable agitation existed respecting the reunion of Congress and the final place of Gen. Belzu, who, it is reported, will positively retire from public life. The executive power will be entrusted, temporarily, to a Committee of the Ministers, presided over by Señor Bustillo.

From Bogota.

From the Panama Herald.

By a sailing vessel we have later dates from Bogota. This vessel brings some mail matter, and a number of the recent revolutionists, intended to serve in the army for the next three or four years on the Isthmus.

The trial of General Obando was progressing, and already occupied some hundred sheets of paper.

We learn that the Executive power at Bogota has issued the following decree. There have been named to act as Governors of Azuero, until such time as the popular election may take place, Señores Blas Arosemena, Bartolome Calvo, Bernardo Arosemena, Juan Arosemena and Juan Arosemena Barsena, who are to be called upon as they are named, by the Governor of Panama, to whom they will communicate whether they can serve or not, and whoever is accepted will take charge of the Governorship immediately.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

By Valparaiso we have dates from Australia to the 26th November.

Kate Hayne was about to depart on one of the Oriental steamers for India.

The mines of Australia continue highly prosperous, and afford full employment to the emigrants. It is reported that near Bathurst one miner took out 20 ounces of gold in two days, and that the general yield is from ten to fifteen, and even twenty ounces per day. New mines are being discovered daily.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received the *Polynesian* of Jan. 20 and Jan. 27, two weeks later than previous advices.

The French frigate *Eurydice*, and the British frigate *Trincomalee* left on the 26th—the former for Tahiti and Valparaiso, the destination of the latter unknown.

The American ship *Vancouver* arrived on the 27th from Boston.

On the 24th Mr. Greco, U. S. Commissioner, received a dispatch from Mr. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Relations, stating that the latter had been ordered by the King to discontinue the negotiations for the annexation of the Islands to the United States, commenced and carried on by order of his late Majesty Kamehameha III.

The whale ship *Gideon Howland* arrived from the Marquesas on the 24th, and reported the clipper ship *John Land* in distress.

On the morning 27th, the American barks *Young Major* and *Hermione* left San Francisco, the former vessel taking the mails, and the latter having as passengers Mr. G. Ryckman, President Hawaiian Steam Navigation, and Mr. O'Meara, editor Placer *Times and Transcript*.

At the time the King gave his Ministers their commissions, he made a speech in which is found the following remarkable passage:

"From all my counsellors I desire frank and faithful advice, and those who advise me honestly have nothing to fear; while those who may abuse my confidence, and advise more from personal interest than regard for public good, have nothing to hope."

On the 25th, Commander Bailey, of the *St. Mary's* entered a strong protest, through the Commissioner, to the Hawaiian Government, against the language of the King's Proclamation of Dec. 8, which states that the naval forces of the United States would be employed in protecting the King's sovereignty.

At the King's reception on the 16th of January, he addressed the officers of the United States, French and English vessels of war, and declared that they represented the three great maritime powers of the earth—"*the three greatest supporters of the independence of his Kingdom.*"

The proceeds of the Ladies' Fair, about $1,200, have been divided between the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Honolulu.

The publication of the *Argus* has been temporarily suspended.

The King held a court on the 16th to receive the Representatives and Consuls of Foreign nations, and the commanders and officers of foreign ships of war in port.

To addresses of the Diplomatic and Consular corps, and the officers of the vessels of war, the King replied in appropriate terms.

The Commissioner of the United States presented Mr. Ogden, the United States Consul, Mr. Ryckman, President of the Hawaiian Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. J. O'Meara, one of the editors of the *Times and Transcript*, of San Francisco.

The King had made the following appointments:

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Kamamalu, to be Kuhina Puni.

William L. Lee, to be Chancellor of the Kingdom.

Kekuai Ada, (John Young,) Minister of the Interior.

Robert Crichton Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Elisha H. Allen, Minister of Finance.

Richard Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction.

R. C. Wyllie, to be Secretary of War.

The schooner *C. E. Pierce* has been chartered to convey Mr. Read and family, and Mr. Dougherty to Japan where they design to take up their residence and engage in business. They expect to sail about the 10th of February, and will arrive in time to take advantage of the late treaty, by which the ports were to be opened in one year. The treaty was concluded on the 30th of March, 1854. Mrs. Read, so far as we are informed, will be the first foreign lady to take up her residence at Japan, and she will no doubt be an object of much curiosity and interest to that inquisitive and amiable people.—*Polynesian*.

The Whaling Fleet.

In the *Polynesian* of the 20th, we find an interesting statement of the "Fall Shipping Season," which had just closed. We transfer the article nearly entire to our columns.

There are reported as arrived at the three ports, 276 vessels, viz: at Honolulu 136, at Lahaina 111, at Hilo 31. But as several of these touched at two or more ports, the whole number of ships was but 245.

The first arrival was at Honolulu, Sept. 19; at Lahaina, Sept. 20; at Hilo, Sept. 26. The last at Honolulu was Dec. 19; at Lahaina, Nov. 30; at Hilo, Nov. 17. None remained at Lahaina after Dec. 18, and all had left Hilo at a still earlier date. At Honolulu, 28 remained on the 1st of January, and some 15 or 16 are still here, repairing, &c.

The amount of oil taken during the past season was, Sperm, 4,276 bbls.; Whale, 101,643 bbls.; Bone, lbs. 2,696,180. Those that cruised in the Arctic, met with but little success; while those cruising in the Ochotsk Sea show an average of nearly 1,000 barrels. The entire average of sight whalers for the past three years is as follows:

	No.	Bbls. wh. oil.	Lbs. Bone.
1852	271	1,344	15,515
1853	266	1,199	11,730
1854	228	987	11,300

ITS DISASTERS.

The vessels reported lost are the ships *City*, of New-Bedford; *Silas Richards*, Wilcox, of New-Bedford; and Chilean bark *Rosella*, Ray, of Valparaiso. Owing to the great quantities of ice, and the stormy weather, nearly every vessel has sustained more or less damage, as loss of anchors and chains, copper, masts and spars. The bark *Black Warrior*, of New-London, has been condemned, and was sold at auction, Dec. 12, for $1,100. The bark *George*, of Stonington, has also been condemned and sold, for $1,200. The bark *Hercules*, owned and fitted out from this port, was wrecked in going to sea, on the 8th of January. She was being towed out by a steamer, in a southerly blow, and parting her hawser, went on to the reef. Valued at about $10,000—no insurance.

SHIPMENTS.

Oil and bone have been shipped from the port of Honolulu in thirty vessels—twenty-five of which were whaleships with partial cargoes of their own, and in five merchant vessels whose cargoes consisted entirely of the products of the whale fishery.

The amount as manifested at the Custom-House in the above vessels was, sperm oil, 67,124 gallons; whale oil, 1,530,433 gallons; bone, 744,195 lbs.

Besides the above, some has been shipped to Australia, and a much larger quantity to California.

The season, taken as a whole, was a paying one, although many ships came in clean, or with little oil; these, of course, made a losing season. But many others did unusually well. The greatest amount taken by one ship was by the ship *South America*, 2,000 bbls. and 45,000 lbs. bone; but she had a tender, the brigantine *Whitehall*. Others took as follows: *Nimrod*, Lapt, 2,100 bbls. oil, 40,000 lbs. bone; *Chase*, 2,000 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *George Washington*, 2,000 bbls. oil, 20,000 lbs. bone; *Indian Chief*, 1,900 bbls. oil, 24,000 lbs. bone; *Champion*, 1,900 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *Vesper*, 1,800 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *Abigail*, 1,950 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *S. H. Waterman*, 1,900 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; besides a larger number, about 100 ships, took from 1,000 bbls. upward. Ten report 900 bbls.; twenty-two, 500 bbls.; twenty-six, 700 and 750 bbls. The balance range from 600 bbls. down to nothing.

Safety of the Clipper-ship John Land.

We have received intelligence by the *St. Mary* of the safety of the clipper-ship *John Land*, Capt. Howes, from Boston, *via* Valparaiso, for this port, for whose safety fears have been ascertained some time since. The whale-ship *George Howland* arrived at Honolulu Jan. 27, and reported her as having touched at Tahiti in distress, and the crew in a state of mutiny. Everything, however, was subsequently arranged, and she was to have sailed soon for this port.

The following is the report given by Capt. Bryant, of the whaleship *George Howland*, recently arrived from the Marquesas:

The whaleship *B. M. Hall*, of Fall River, Captain Pratt, fell in with the ship *John Land*, Capt. Percival, in lat. 4 N., lon. 130 W., with a signal of distress at her foremast's yard-arm. Capt. Pratt went on board and found her leaking 7,000 or 8,000 strokes an hour. Capt. Percival asked for assistance, and offered $5,000 of the bark would lay by him 24 hours. Capt. Pratt refused to render assistance, as the ship was making hardly a perceptible leak, and would not aid him in getting into port. Capt. Pratt refused to do anything for the assistance of the *John Land*, unless she was abandoned to him. After some time taken to consider this proposition, it was acceded to by Capt. Percival. The crews were transferred—Capt. Percival, officers and crew going on board the bark. The bark's crew, after 48 hours' trial, found they could not keep her free alone, when Capt. Pratt made a new contract with Capt. Percival, to the effect that if he would give him a cargo for his bark, he would re-deliver to him ship, and the ship's crew would join in working her into port; on which they took charge. The amount, in their judgment, of $50,000. The weather coming on bad, they stopped. After this the crews mutinied, and those on the ship hailed the bark and demanded her to leave it, which was done. They came on board and demanded the papers which conveyed the ship back to Percival, and obtained them. This put the whole control again in the hands of Pratt, who proceeded, against the wishes of Percival, to Nukahiwa, one of the Marquesas Islands, where no assistance existed in the consummation of the matter.

On arrival, Capt. Percival called on board the *Frances*, to take charge of his men, who were in a state of insanity. Some were put in irons and taken on shore before the Governor, but were finally released by his order, (who had a consultation with Capt. Pratt,) for which he probably received a gratification.

The foregoing is the report received from both parties by Capt. Bryant. Capt. Percival applied to Capt. Bryant for assistance, which was offered to the extent of his power, by discharging his ship and lightening the *John Land*, for the purpose of finding the leak, which a diver reported as under her forefoot. Capt. Pratt threw obstacles in the way, but would consent to it on condition that the ship be sent home. They probably were tampered with, as they would allow it to be done.

Up to this time Capt. Percival and officers were on the bark, but it became Capt. Pratt's policy for Capt. Percival to command (nominally) his ship to Tahiti, and he went on board without his officers or passengers, or any one who could sympathize or advise with him—constrained to do so, as Pratt said, by the crew. The bark and the ship sailed for Tahiti previous to Capt. Bryant's leaving. Capt. Percival had been so harrassed and troubled by the conduct of his crews, in deserting cargo, &c., that he was almost distracted when seen at the time his mind was almost gone."

The above is the report of Capt. Bryant, and we give it in his own language, without pretending to be cognizant of the facts of the case or our own knowledge. If, however, the facts of the case are as stated, it seems to be a case of refusal to afford aid in circumstances of great peril, which we can hardly believe any captain of crew, of ordinary humanity, could have been guilty of. But if the story proves to be true, we have not the slightest doubt the indignation of the world would to most justly exhibited towards the captain and crew of the bark, in such a manner as to drive them in disgrace from the profession. As the vessel had sailed for Tahiti, we shall probably hear more of this matter.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED,

In San Francisco, on the 13th ult., by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William F. Watson, to Mrs. Susan Lamy Baxter, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 7, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. James Aston, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah Bathgate, of New-York.

At Clear Creek, on the 5th ult., Mr. John Hetzer, of Middletown, to Miss Mary Ann Mullen.

At Cottonville, Feb. 6, Mr. Oliver H. Joy, formerly of Great Falls, N. H., to Miss Mary Jane Coates, of Arkansas.

In San Francisco, Feb. 11, by Rev. Mr. Monahale, Mr. Robert Ramsay, to Miss Hannah Jane Hall.

Also, by the same, Mr. Philip Randel, to Mrs. Louisa Gans.

DIED,

In San Francisco, on the 9th ult., of typhoid pneumonia, W. Lyman Sewall, Esq., of Bridgton, Me.

Jan. 31, on the passage from Shanghai to San Francisco, John Benson, seaman, of Gothenburg, Sweden, aged 30 years, was lost overboard from the ship Bentley.

Fire in Norwalk, Ct.

Norwalk, Ct., Monday, March 12, 1855.

A fire broke out in East Main-street about 11½, the evening of 10th inst. Five buildings were consumed, two stores and three dwelling-houses. Three firemen were very badly hurt. The Company were on the ground down the breaking out of the fire until Saturday forenoon. The wind blew a hurricane, but fortunately toward the water.

COOPER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers.

Halifax, Monday, March 12—11 P. M.

We have not yet received any tidings of the steamers *Pacific* or *Africa*. The weather is mild and pleasant.

Officers for the New Regiments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, March 12.

The President has been closeted with Secretary Davis, at the office of the War Department for several days, deciding upon officers for the new regiments.

Mr. Sollers, of Maryland, is seriously ill of erysipelas, at Brown's Hotel.

Mr. Soule is still here, endeavoring to settle his accounts with the Government. Mac.

From Washington.

Washington, Monday, March 12.

In the proceedings of the Senate towards the close of the session, an error crept into the telegraphic report, which made it appear that Mr. Stuart had "opposed" the bill for the improvement of Lake Harbors, whereas it should have been that he "reported" that bill from the Committee on Commerce.

We have had quite a delegation for the past month of the chiefs of the Chippewa and Winnebago Indians, who have just concluded a treaty for the disposal of their lands west of Lake Superior. They had an interview with the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Friday last, when Flatmouth, a Pillager Chippewa, told the President, "That two great men there met! That the whites were often accused of cheating the Indians, but that this time the Indians had cheated the Commissioner; for they had sold him a tract of land for a good deal of money which was worth but little." At this the President and Commissioner laughed heartily, and the chiefs took their departure, well pleased with their interview with the "Great Father."

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains Ben McCulloch's refusal to accept the appointment of Major of Cavalry in the new regiment. He puts it on the ground that as he was the only civilian appointed he would be looked upon as an intruder.

The recent Storm in the East—Serious Marine Disasters and Loss of Life—Fatal Affray—Snow Scenes, &c.

Boston, Monday, March 12.

The ship ashore at Scituate is the *William A. Cooper*, from Savannah for Boston, not the *Orient*, as supposed. She went ashore on Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M., on a sandy bottom, and heads to the sea. Capt. Sears, Mr. Gore the third mate, and one seaman, were drowned in attempting to reach the shore in a boat, having volunteered to try and reach the land and procure assistance. The remainder of the crew were taken off by a life boat. The ship holds together, but her main and mizzen masts are gone.

The schooner *Anita*, Dawson, from Norfolk for Boston, went ashore at Scituate, and is a total loss. Crew and cargo saved.

A dispatch from Plymouth of the 11th says: We had a severe gale on Saturday, but the fields are impassable from drift snow.

The bark *California*, from New-York for Boston, with 2,314 boxes of sugar, came ashore at Manomet during the gale. The vessel was all saved, except one man who attempted to land on a spar. The vessel has bilged.

A large ship and another vessel, both unknown, are ashore ten miles further down. The schooner *Benjamin*, from New-York to Eastport, with a cargo of flour and corn, is ashore at Warren's Cove and has bilged. The crew were saved by means of a line from the shore.

The schooner *Smith*, Tuttle, from Boston for New-York, with a cargo of hemp and corn, is also ashore at Warren's Cove.

Another dispatch from Plymouth says, the ship above mentioned is not ashore, but is anchored, with her masts cut away.

An affray occurred yesterday morning among the crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk*, bound for Mobile. One seaman was killed, and four men were arrested and brought back to this city.

A heavy snow storm visited the Cape on Friday night, and the cars from Boston for Barnstable on Saturday afternoon could proceed no further than Middleboro on account of the deep snow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The ship ashore, or anchored off Plymouth, is supposed to be the *Hudson*, of New-York, from Savannah for Boston, as she was seven miles astern of the ship *William Cooper* when a gale commenced. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been sent to her assistance.

The Prohibitory Law in the Senate—A Call to the Sons of Temperance.

Albany, Monday, March 12.

The President of the New-York State Temperance Society has issued the following Call to the friends of Temperance throughout the State: "The Prohibitory Liquor Law is in danger; let all temperance men who can do so rally at the Capitol. Let those who cannot come meet at home and forward their resolutions immediately to their representatives in the Senate. No time should be lost. The crisis is at hand. The bill may be shorn of its strength, or entirely lost unless its friends rally to its support."

Safety of the Sloop-of-War Decatur.

Norfolk, Monday, March 12.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New-York, has put into this port for coal. She reports the safety of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, that vessel having arrived at Valparaiso on 8th February. The steamer *Massachusetts*, sloop-of-war *John Adams*, and frigate *St. Lawrence* were also at Valparaiso—all well.

Large Fire in Weston, Missouri.

Buffalo, Sunday, March 11.

On the 7th inst. a large fire occurred at Weston, Missouri, by which two blocks in Dye and Market-streets, in the business part of the city, were destroyed, and many of the merchants there are heavy losers. The loss is estimated at $600,000. The insurance is not stated.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

Baltimore, Monday, March 12.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Virginia, have renominated John S. Wilson for Congress.

An Old Counterfeiter.

Philadelphia, Monday, March 12.

James Daly Farren, a resident of the Nineteenth Ward in this city, aged seventy years, has been committed by the Mayor for manufacturing bogus silver coin.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Monday, March 12.

We have received no mail here South of Washington this afternoon.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Robert Browning and both preparing new poems for this year. Mrs. Browning's is a narrative poem.

The New Regiments—Letter from Mr. McCulloch.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Washington, March 10, 1855.

Gentlemen: I take leave to request that you will oblige me by giving the enclosed letter a place in your paper of Monday morning. It will be an answer to the many inquiries which are daily addressed to me, and will correct various mistaken speculations which have found their way to the newspapers in relation to my nomination as a major of cavalry. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Ben. McCulloch.

Washington, March 8, 1855.

To his Excellency the President:

Sir: I respectfully beg leave to decline the appointment of major of cavalry, and briefly to state some of the reasons that govern me in doing so.

I thought, and still think, civilians had a right to expect some of the appointments as field officers of the new regiments, and I believe Congress would not have passed the bill raising them, had it been known that all the appointments of high grade were to be made from the army, with but one single exception. Out of all the gallant men who led our troops to battle and to victory in Mexico, nobody seems of them could have been found competent and worthy to command a regiment or a battalion. Nor was the increase of the army, as it seems to me, made especially to reward those who were already in the service, making the appointment one of policy, as it would seem to be, rather than of reward. Under the latter view I have no claims, never having been in the army, and by my acceptance of the proffered appointments make the element I would be casting to my gallant associates. I deem the propriety of some share of appointments. This experiment, if not checked, will, on the contrary, I believe, discourage many who would not only have been good supernumeraries, but would have rendered eminent service against the Indians in the cavalry regiments, which are created for that particular duty. If these had been even three or four field officers made from civilians my position would have been less objectionable. The army will have its merits and chief consulting had been given and of light belonged to those appointed, and no jealousy or bad feeling could have arisen. How different from this would be my position were I to accept. Some of my subordinates in rank might look upon me as an intruder, conveying a position that they were better entitled to. May would it be strange, under existing circumstances, for such views to be entertained, when it is recollected that one of sixteen field officers I alone come from the citizens, thereby giving the officers of the army the right to infer that they have better claims to these appointments.

I am proud to say that the most friendly relations have ever existed between the officers of the regular army and myself, wherever we have met, whether in rough outer life on the enemy or in the peaceful walks of every life. On such occasions I would be ashamed to meet many again come across our country, and I again have the pleasure of meeting them in the field. If so, I wish at least them, not only as brothers in arms, but also in feeling. Entertaining these views, it would be inconsistent in me to accept the appointment. To do so would be a confession of all the opinions I have ever warmly held, and I think that if Congress shall again, at any time, increase the army by creating additional regiments, they will carefully provide for the promotion of the regular officers in civil life to fill the new military offices of whatever grade.

Thave the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Ben. McCulloch.

Destructive Fire in Princeton—Nassau Hall in Ruins.

From the Trenton Gazette, March 12.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, the north or main building of the College of New-Jersey was discovered to be on fire. The fire commenced in a front room on the second story, about midway of the eastern wing, and was caused, as is supposed, by a spark from a wood fire in an open fire place. The town engines were soon on the ground, but owing to the want of water, they were unable to save the building. They succeeded in getting their hose into the second story and got a stream upon the fire, and for a short time it was thought that their efforts would check the destruction, but the supply of water soon gave out, and before a sufficient quantity could be obtained the fire was beyond all control, and by 12 o'clock all of the building that would burn was in ashes, nothing being left standing but the walls. The furniture, books and stocking of the students, with inconsiderable exceptions, were destroyed.

Through the exertions of Prof. Gideon, the valuable pictures belonging to the College, and which were in the building, were saved. Among them is one by Peale, of the death of Washington, and a full length portrait of Washington, taken at some time during the Revolution, which was hung on the wall of the Chapel, on a spot formerly occupied by a portrait of George II. The fire was visible for a great distance, and before it was extinguished a large number of persons from the surrounding country were on the ground. The greatest efforts were made to save the furniture, &c., and the adjoining buildings, the latter of which was happily effected. Gen. Perrine, on seeing the light of the flames, rode up from his residence at the basin, and was active in his exertions to save property; but it is unnecessary to attempt to particularize individual instances of good conduct, where all did all in their power. The building was insured, as we are informed, for $16,000, which will probably cover the whole loss.

The hall was occupied by about one hundred students, who will be obliged to seek other accommodations. The regular course of the institution will be but slightly interrupted by the occurrence, as the students can find rooms in the town, and as the libraries, the chemical and other apparatus, the recitation rooms, &c., are uninjured.

The only person injured was Mr. James Bayles of Kingston, who in leaving the front campus, by a misstep fell and broke his leg below the knee, in two places.

Latest from Mexico.

Washington, Friday, March 9, 1855.

Advices from Mexico to February 19 represent Santa Anna as daily losing and Alvarez as gaining ground. It is said that Santa Anna holds several steamers ready to receive him on the approach of the revolutionists. Santa Anna has sent what he could of seven millions from the United States out of the country, together with all his valuables, and has sold three millions yet to be paid to Mexico by the United States.

New-York City, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The above extract in all the papers of to-day, per telegraph yesterday, permit me to say is altogether untrue. The news dated 19*th February from Mexico*, was received in Washington last Sunday, 4th March, here on Monday 5th, and not on yesterday 9th March. The Mexican journals contain a full account of the Minister of Finance, showing how the $7,000,000 were expended. The account was published by order of Santa Anna himself. Santa Anna was never more politically strong than now. He had not the handling of the seven millions. As to Alvarez he will soon be found to be *non est*. Respectfully yours, G. L. S.

Burial of Bishop Reynolds.—The funeral ceremonials at Charleston, on Thursday, in honor of the late Bishop Reynolds were of the most interesting character. The *Courier* says: The Cathedral of St. Finbarr, where the body of the late Bishop was deposited, from Tuesday evening until yesterday morning, was thronged throughout the whole of Wednesday, and at all intervals during the services, which permitted, by the members of the Catholic churches and congregations, as well as many others, who were pressing to take a last sad look at one soon to be removed from the gaze of many weeping eyes. The commemorative and funeral discourse, which closed the sad rites, was delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, late of Georgetown, D. C. It comprised an eloquent yet truthful delineation of Bishop Reynolds's character, and an exposition of his unwearied and faithful devotion to the interests of the church, and to the duties of the several responsible and arduous trusts that had been conferred on him. The solemn drapery that shrouded the Cathedral—the sad pomp and mournful symbolism of the rites and observances, with the grief that not suppressed on many a face, and the sorrow that darkened many an eye, all combined to make a scene that cannot be forgotten soon by witnesses or participants.

Map of Cuba.

Whoever wishes to become enamelled to Fillibusterism must have one of Emilio, Beinhaim & Fabritio's Maps of Cuba on his wall, whence the Gem of the Antilles may glimmer down upon him bewitchingly. The map is on a large scale and is bordered with valuable statistical notes and sketches of productions, population, revenue, &c. It is sold at No. 136 William-street.

THE FOOLE MURDER.

Flight of Baker for the Canary Islands.

His Departure in the Brig Isaac Bell—Bailed Twice.

SEIZURE OF LETTERS LEFT BY THE GUILTY.

Action of the Authorities to Prevent the Vessel.

A Steamer Offered Gratuitously by George Law.

A COUNCILMAN IN THE TOILS.

ARREST OF THE ACCESSORIES.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

The intelligence published exclusively in the Daily Times of yesterday, concerning the diligent pursuit by Judge Stuart and a posse of the police for the capture of Louis Baker, produced intense excitement in the City. The news spread with great rapidity, and Jersey City, to which place Baker was traced, was alive with excitement. Scouting parties were at once organized by residents of the City and its vicinity, and numerous dwelling-houses were searched with the hope of arresting the culprit, but all efforts proved of no avail. The search was extended to Bergen Point, where Captain Speedy, U. S. Marshal Dan Ammerman and Thomas Myers learned that a man, answering the description of Baker, had been seen endeavoring to hire a row boat to convey him to Staten Island. This information resulted in the party taking a passage over the hills of Jersey, but without obtaining any clue to the fugitive.

Meanwhile Judge Stuart, of this City, and his Special Aids, were in active search of a man named George Burns, who, it was claimed, had assisted Baker to escape from Jersey City to a small lugger-rel lying in the stream, bound for some port belonging to the Portuguese Government. The indefatigable City Judge, learning he was in town, at once made arrangements to effect his arrest. Burns was subsequently arrested in the Second Ward, and during an interview with Judge Stuart, made a *full confession of his acts in securing a passage for Baker*, and safely getting him on board, without being in the least suspected. The vessel in question is a large brig that belongs to Messrs. Adams & Mc Graw, No. 116 Wall-street, named *Isaac Bell*, and commanded by Captain Chapman. She was laden with a full cargo of pine lumber; cleared at the Custom-House last Wednesday, and sailed early on Saturday morning for the city of Palmas, Isle of the Grand Canary, with the cargo and two other passengers on board.

In addition to the statement of Burns, an affidavit of Sam McLoughlin (a bosom friend of Baker) was taken, which fully confirms the news of his successful departure. The clerks of the shipping house above named also called upon Judge Stuart last evening, and assured him of seeing that they saw a man on board the brig just as she weighed anchor, who, according to the description, must have been Baker. Thus, it is shown beyond a doubt that the murderer is at sea, and now on his way to a foreign land.

money also. "Let me alone, I know what I am doing." [illegible] Poole then left the room, and returned with a pistol, which he handed to the end of the counter; as Morrissey passed Sweeny, he turned round and said to Poole, "If you want to fight like a gentleman, I am ready;" or something to that effect; Poole then pushed Morrissey in the eye and nostril; Morrissey then struck Poole a violent blow on the face and fight ensued to separate opponents of that kind.

Question.—What did Poole say to do? Answer.—He stepped behind the counter of the bowling saloon when Morrissey struck; this created a great deal of excitement; at this moment Irving, who was sitting down got up and took hold of Morrissey, and endeavored to prevent any further difficulty between the parties.

Q.—Did either of the parties have pistols? A.—Not that I saw; I swear, on my solemn affirmation, I never saw, while I was standing at the door, the policeman were called in.

To a Juror.—I [illegible] Poole [illegible] the time, or he had had a pistol I should have seen it.

Wm. Jennings, being sworn, deposed: I [illegible] Poole at No. 39 Centre-street; I went to Stanwix Hall on the evening of the 26th of February, in company with William Poole; I [illegible] that was Wednesday; [illegible] so to some facts which did not come under my observation; I was last sworn, but do I think Poole knew of it, that Morrissey was there; if I had known he was there, I should not have generally for the reason that I know there was a disagreement between Morrissey and Poole; I never heard of any one threatening Poole's life.

Q.—Did you hear him speak to Poole? A.—He passed a remark at Poole; I [illegible] to me; I was not [illegible] Morrissey; I was [illegible] Morrissey [illegible] Poole; I [illegible] Morrissey [illegible] Poole; I [illegible] Morrissey [illegible] Poole; I

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1855.

Who Finishes.

Some little uneasiness begins to be felt in regard to the non-arrival of this favorite steamer. If she was delayed at Liverpool only until Wednesday, February 28, she would now be in her twelfth day. Everything is uncertain, however, as to the date of departure. The steamer soon by the last Ocean mail, named Rhine, is now said to have been the Union, from New-York for Southampton and Havre, February 10. The chances we think are that the Pacific, owing to the delay in leaving the lower bay on her outward voyage, was not able to leave Liverpool on Saturday, 24th. About this time last year she was kept out by bad weather fifteen days. On the present trip the winds have been adverse both going and coming.

News by the Illinois.

The *Illinois*, United States Mail steamer from Aspinwall, arrived last night, bringing California dates to the 14th ult. She did not go into Norfolk, as the telegraph announced, being driven thither by stress of weather.

The California news is small, and the most important of which concerns what has not been done—to wit, that no Senator has yet been agreed upon by the Legislature.

Later dates reach us from Bogota, Callao and Valparaiso, but nothing extraordinary has occurred in either place.

The Sandwich Island dates are later. By order of the King all negotiations for annexation to the United States have been stopped. The new Ministry has been announced, a "peace chief" is reported found, and some interesting whaling statistics are furnished. Otherwise we have nothing to boast of as to the freshness of the *Illinois* budget.

Disaffections from the Lone Star.

We are informed by some of our cotemporaries, who appear to be well posted in the secrecy of the matter, that the intended insurrection in Cuba, apparently repressed by the vigilance of the Governor General, has been favored with the financial sympathy not only of the Creoles, but of a powerful secret organization, whose council rooms are to be encountered in every city along the Atlantic seaboard, and whose members occupy most prominent political positions within the gift of the existing Administration. It appears, moreover, to be conceded that this association, redolent with the elements of war, is nothing more nor less than the once redoubtable Order of the Lone Star, with whose genius the press of the Union once rang, until, buried in the lapse of obscurity, the storm has grown imperceptibly a stalwart oak. A glance, therefore, upon the Lone Star, and a consideration of its practical workings, may throw some light upon the manner in which filibusters are created and nurtured into expansion through the indirect patronage of our Government.

The dispersion of the Round Island gathering, the failure of the Cardenas incursion, the prevention of the *Cleopatra's* departure, and finally the destruction of the Lopez expedition, so far from dampening the ardor of the Cuban Liberators, operated successively as stimulants for renewed exertions. The melancholy fate of Lopez's command conclusively demonstrated the infeasibility of a combined assault upon the Island, although the speedy determination of that enterprise was as much to be attributed to incidental accidents as to the foul-hardy negligence or want of precaution evinced by its projectors. The *Pampero*, not sufficiently coaled to bring up reinforcements awaiting transhipment from various points, by the casual breaking of her machinery, was prevented from reaching the point of disembarkation originally designated; this cardinal error, perceived when too late, accelerated the termination of the disastrous attempt at revolution. A careful investigation of all the circumstances connected with former failures, convinced the Cuban exiles of their radical errors, and, after a serious meditation, a comprehensive scheme of sympathetic affiliation was received upon as the only effectual means of securing the great desiderata for Antillean freedom—a sympathetic Executive, a replenished treasury, and a contingent of men and munitions for the thorough emancipation of the Island. To compass these desirable ends a compact between the object of the order of the Lone Star.

The ritual of the fraternity having been compounded by General Henderson, in the full spirit of heroic seriosity, and embellished with many classical reminiscences, the initial division was instituted in the Autumn of 1851, in the diminutive city of Lafayette, adjacent to the back end of filibusterism, New-Orleans. This favorable to the Cuban cause, the citizens of Louisiana exhibited little reluctance in allowing themselves into the bonds of the fraternity, especially as within its bowels all could indulge in a harmless imitation of, or rather a theatrical burlesque upon, the trying ordeal undergone by the companions of Lopez. Consequently the society, combining agreeably with business, continued with conservatism, within a brief space of time to number a sufficiency of members to authorize the dispersion of its emissary to promulgate doctrines appertaining to the "extension of the area of freedom" among the more benighted inhabitants of the Union.

Under the tuition of Dr. Jesse Y. Wash, the Grand Master of Washington, it is said that private political as the interchange of mysterious hand-grasps, every precedent to the organization of the Lone Star, that from that hour a relax of the enthusiasm upon the topic of Cuban acquisition has been duly exhibited at their conventions. The missionary, detected probably by his meretricious ostentation, selected as the leading neophyte a no less distinguished personage than Capt. Isaac Redhead, to whom was entrusted the custody of the Lone Star banner—the parti-colored standard of Free Cuba, to this day flaunted to the winds amid the booming of artillery and of rhetoric. From the bowels of the Empire Club was disengendered Empire Division No. 1 of the Lone Star, and the emancipation of Cuba consequently became an object of equal solicitude with that band of Spartan patriots as the purgation of Tammany Hall. Enriched by this valuable addition to the financial and physical resources of the fraternity, the Lone Star augmented feebly in numerical strength, for the presence of the "patriot" Rynders, although virtually decorative, presented a practical impediment to the enrollment of brethren entertaining no high opinion of the "political, physical and financial aid" which that valorous gentleman had obligated himself to bestow upon suffering Cuba. In addition to the Empire Division several others were forced into existence through the exertions of John L. O'Sullivan, Gaspar Betancourt, George N. Sanders and other "patriots," having custody of the insurrectionary money chest, until, by dint of perseverance, the Lone Star in New-York became a recognized fact.

The cardinal motive of the Order, as explained by the missionary agent, was declared to be the attainment of political influence; so that when the chairs of State and of Justice, the Cabinet at home and the Ministry abroad, were beneath the diction of the fraternity, who parenthetically were to work energetically to secure for themselves places even of diminutive value, the full power of the Federal Government could be exerted towards extending the area of freedom. By a strange hazard, admissibility to the Order was chiefly confined to members of the so-called Democratic party—the *Ilots* of Freedom's chosen sons; and hence comes it, that despite opposition from the bosom of their party, prominent brethren of the Star demanded and received desirable appointments from the obligated at Washington.

Previous to the Presidential election, was organized the local superintending body of this State, hailing beneath the title of the General Assembly, but which, unfortunately for the perfection of political filibustering in these parts, came to an untimely determination from a disagreement with respect to Executive officers. The patriot Rynders, temporarily in charge of the New-York branch, by virtue of his Presidency of the elder Division, calculated strongly upon his permanent elevation to the coveted commandership; when suddenly an unexpected candidate was trumped up to defeat his anticipations, in the person of the patriot Daniel L. Sickels. This convenient ejectment of the doughty Captain excited the ire of his adherents, and almost instantaneously the Assembly Chamber was converted into an arena of controversy between Hard and Soft Shell Democracy. A revolt of the Empire Division, a disaffection of the Cuban Junta, who reasonably maintained that the funds entrusted to their care could not be devoted to the political advancement of individuals, and a general apathy, pervading kindred Divisions, reduced the Lone Star to comparative insignificance within our political circle,—although in the city of its nativity, and in other sections of the South, the Order has maintained its popularity and influence unimpaired. At Washington particularly the secret intrigues of its leaders manifest an occult sovereignty over the appointing powers, neutralizing the implied intimidation of the Know-Nothings, whose principles are antagonistic to the declarations of the Lone Star; and thus the Star is made to act as a counterpoise to the extension of Sam's influence over the faithful of the Democratic fold. Thus, notwithstanding its temporary rebuff, the spirit of the Lone Star hovers contentedly over our Metropolitan Councils.

What Blocks the Wheels?

When a man bargains for a leg of mutton, he does not expect the butcher's boy to keep it till it spoils; and when the people have set their minds upon a reform, they are quite apt to hold the party accountable that interferes by foul means to obstruct the success of their movement. So the Committee of the Board of Councilmen that is holding on to the Comptroller's award of the corporation advertising, ought to know that whether they look upon the award as a gratuity deserving of profound thanks, or as a bargain in which the *quid* is as large as the *quo*, there is some propriety in bringing the matter to its issue some time this year.

The bill with regard to the Public Printing originated in the Board of Councilmen last year. It went to the Aldermen, who, after some delay and ample discussion, passed it by a vote of nineteen to one. The Comptroller, by their order, received proposals and made his award, based upon them. Back it went to the Council Chamber, and by that enterprising body it was entrusted to its Finance Committee, which Committee, with Mr. Wardell at its head, broods over it as long as a silly hen over a bad egg. What is the matter, Mr. Wardell and gentlemen of the Committee? Is the ciphering too deep for your limited capacities? Don't the parties whom the Comptroller designated understand the sort of argument that goes a thing through your hands? Who is the lion in the way? Is there a pet of your own whose claims are neglected by the bill? We ask only for information, marveling greatly, we confess, that men of such parts should study so long over a matter that seemed simple to outsiders. But while you hold it in your hands fancied so, it is not the newspapers to which the award was made that suffer, but the City and every tax-payer is wronged. For your delay perpetuates the old system of bilking all Corporation notices and offices of contracts in obscure print, and checks of small circulation, every business man never think to look for them. All we have to say at present is, that tax-payers should remember upon whom rests the guilt of perpetuating the system of hiding advertisements as so much a loss. The Finance Committee of the Councilmen is the responsible party.

The French in Algeria.

The last report of the French Minister of War respecting their Colony in Algeria gives some interesting details of the resources and productions of that Province, and as to the progress and present condition of the Colony.

The conquest of Algeria, it will be remembered, was completed in 1847, by the submission of the gallant and redoubtable Abd-el-Kader. And it was in the stern, desultory and guerilla warfare maintained by the troops of France in Algeria, prior to that submission, that was acquired that perfection of discipline and tactics, and power of ready adaptation to circumstances, which has distinguished them so strikingly, in contrast with the English troops, in the Crimean campaign.

From that conquest, and the Impost Law succeeding it, dates the inauguration of a new era in the security, industry and commerce of Algeria. The French troops, however, still continue to make warlike expeditions against the remote and unsubdued confederated tribes, and when successful in them, make use of the labor of the vanquished natives to cover the country with open roads, and thus strengthen and render permanent their authority in the vanquished districts. The Arab population, influenced by the example of the French Colonists, begin to engage themselves with alacrity in the cultivation of tobacco and cotton. And thus acquiring a permanent interest in the soil, they are gradually losing that rapacious, roving and inconstant nature which has ever been their most striking national peculiarity, and has hitherto interposed an insuperable barrier to their advancement. One of the most remarkable evidences of this tendency to stability is the substitution which has been recently made by the more wealthy Arabs of the Province, of houses for the traditional tent, and a marked increase of attention to husbandry. The portion of Algeria most thickly settled by Colonists is governed by a civil administration of prefects, and possesses a regularly organized judiciary. The more sparsely populated districts are still under the sway of military law, and in the remote and advanced posts, justice is administered by the Commandants of the place.

The frightful rates of interest formerly exacted from the necessitous at Algiers, amounting to from 100 to even 150 per cent., has led to the erection, by the decree of Louis Napoleon of 1853, of a Pawnbroking establishment on a large scale, and its effect is said to have been very beneficial. Institutions for mutual assistance, somewhat analogous to our order of Odd Fellows, and quite a number of Orphan Asylums, under the direction of the religious orders, have been also established. The statistics of the deaths in these asylums show conclusively that the ancient opinion that the climate of Africa was incompatible with the perfection of the European race, and particularly fatal to children, is erroneous and baseless. For the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, all the territory open to colonization is divided into medical districts, in each of which the Government places a graduated physician, and allows him a fixed salary. It is required of him to make the tour of his district at fixed intervals, and to give gratuitous advice to such as present themselves to him, and where the applicant is necessitous, to furnish him gratuitously with medicine. By this system the poor have the opportunity throughout the province of the gratuitous care and assistance of an accomplished physician twice in a week. The whole plan of the administration, the judiciary, and the institutions of the province, are projected on a broad and liberal scale, so as to be adequate to the necessities of the country, in case of rapid colonization. Roads are being built in every direction, and at a great number of points caravanseries, destined to secure the safety of travel and to facilitate commercial transactions, have been erected. To second the inclination displayed by the Arabs towards agriculture, wells, fountains, mills and many other minor improvements have been made among them at various points.

The warlike Arabs have been struck with a salutary dread, by the erection of a system of telegraphy. The aerial telegraph, however, owing to the wildness of the people and the country, is the rule, and the electric telegraph the exception. Still the latter kind is supplanting the former, as fast as the change can be made with safety.

The port of Algiers, which in the present Oriental war may prove of essential service to the French marine, is rapidly approaching completion, and is already capable of affording shelter to a fleet. The territory now composing Algeria was formerly styled, as the Island of Sicily once has been, the grassary of Rome. In 1853 it furnished France with nearly three million bushels of grain, of the value of about two and a half million dollars. It displays an astonishing fertility, and after slumbering for so many ages undisturbed, has all the qualities of a virgin soil. The cultivation of tobacco is rapidly increasing, and the tobacconists of Algiers assert, that the tobacco grown in Algeria leaves far behind it that of Egypt, Macedonia and Greece, to which it had at first been compared. They add their opinion that it is as fine and combustible as the tobacco of Virginia, and that it is entirely free from the bitter taste which characterizes the tobacco of Maryland. If these assertions should prove true, France may eventually find it to her interest, as well as to her inclination, to draw from Algeria those supplies of tobacco which she now derives from the United States. In 1854 the tobacco crop was estimated at rising of seven millions of pounds. Silk, mulberry trees, and cocoanut, are all cultivated with great success, and the silk produced is of a very superior quality. Great hopes are entertained of Algeria's becoming a cotton growing country, and it is already raised to some extent. This one plant, which now constitutes the chief staple of the southern part of our Union, might be seriously affected in value with us, should these hopes be realized to any great extent. A number of mills have been constructed for the expression of the oil of the olive; and this, it is anticipated, will become an important branch of commerce. The Colonists are greatly indebted to the nurseries established by Government. To them is owing the culture of cotton, madder, cochineal, the silk industry, and some partially successful efforts to establish coffee and tea tree plantations.

At Geneva a company has been established for the purposes of colonization from Switzerland to this fertile province, and it is now in successful operation. Considerable commerce is carried on with France in wool and rough skins. Mines of copper, iron, and argiferous lead are continually being discovered, and every year adds fresh proofs of the metallic riches of the country. In Mount Filla quarries of statuary marble have been discovered, the quality of which is not inferior to the most beautiful marble of Italy. Near Tlemcen a quarry of the most precious translucent onyx—a species of agate—has been discovered, still bearing the traces of Roman works.

The sea, which bathes its shores, brings also its contingent to the prosperity of Algeria, in coral fisheries of great value. Its forests, while under the dominion of the Turks, have been greatly devastated, but are still rich in cork, cedar and ship timber, and those woods best adapted to the construction of elegant furniture.

It remains to say, from the statements of the Bank of Algiers, and the Custom-House reports, it would seem that Algeria now occupies the sixth rank in the general commerce of France.

From this summary it will be seen that Algeria is not merely a military camp for the perfecting of the discipline of the soldiery of France, but that it is also becoming a valuable and productive colony. And further, that while France is enriching herself with the spoils of Africa, *she is also* forming there the nucleus of a new civilization, which may eventually permeate all the semi-barbarous states of Northern Africa.

The New Regiments and Civil List.

Captain Benjamin McCulloch, of the famous Texas Rangers, publishes his letter to the President, declining the proffered commission of Major in the new Cavalry Regiment. It is copied in another column from the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday. The Captain's reasons are plain and very candidly told. He holds himself as one of the civil list, from which it was expected, by a large portion of the members of Congress who voted the new regiments, very many of the field appointments would have been made by the Executive. That expectation has been disappointed. Of the many officers in command of the volunteer and other regiments and spy and ranger companies, who served in and were disbanded at the conclusion of the Mexican war—officers every way deserving of promotion or remembrance on this occasion—the Captain finds himself alone chosen. The compliment may be a signal one, but he is not willing to occupy the isolated position assigned him in the regular army, under the circumstances of the case. He therefore returns, in respectful and appropriate terms, which reflect honor upon his good taste and generosity, the commission with which the President was pleased to compliment him.

Grand Jury Sufferings.

The Grand Jury of our principal Criminal Court again complain, in bitter terms, of the unhealthiness of their apartment. The subject of their grievances was brought to the attention of the Court and the public yesterday. It is only a few weeks since, that the predecessors of this body were led to attribute the death of one of their number to the condition of the Grand Jury Room. A Juror, suffering under any disease, can scarcely exist for a day when he is compelled to resort to that apartment. It is notoriously damp, musty, and disgusting. There is no apology for the sufferings that are repeatedly entailed upon numbers of our fellow-citizens who have the fortune, (good or bad,) to be drawn as Grand Jurors. Complaints so serious, results so detrimental, and even fatal, and remonstrances so earnest and frequent, appear to demand some attention at the hands of the Common Council.

The measures of the authorities for the arrest of Baker and his accomplices are engrossing attention. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that Baker sailed, on Saturday, for the Canary Islands, and a steamship is about to be dispatched to that point to intercept him. In the meantime, the parties implicated in the Poole affray, and those who are suspected of having assisted Baker's escape from the City, are in close confinement in the Tombs. James E. Kerrigan, Councilman of the Thirteenth District, was locked up yesterday, as an accessory after the fact. Moriarty, the fighter, was bailed out during the day, but another warrant was immediately issued. Judge Stuart and his Aids have taken an active interest in this whole matter, and there is hope that all the parties implicated will be brought to justice. The arrest of Baker, the principal assailant of Poole, is now the cardinal object, to the attainment of which all the resources of the Criminal Courts and Police are to be directed. It is understood that Grenee Law has tendered the use of a steamer for the purpose of overtaking the craft in which the fugitive sailed. Further developments are likely to be made in the course of a day or two. The investigation before the Coroner in relation to the death of Poole, is still yet concluded. The case grows in interest.

Who are the New Policemen?

The charge has been whispered about that one excellent Mayor, in making new appointments to fill vacancies in the Police Department, has shown an unaccountable partiality for men of foreign birth, as well as an equally appreciated fondness for men of his own political sentiments. To show just how much truth there is in the charge, we have obtained a list of the persons appointed Policemen by the Board since Mayor Woon took the oath of office. Four of the following, at least, we hear are Whigs; and we suspect that more than that number are native born. As to the character of most of them, we are not informed. One, we are sorry to hear, has already been dealt with for drunkenness; but as the pay was afterwards allowed, doubtless there was some mistake in the matter. These appointments are spoken of as the Mayor's business, as the Board is constituted, there are always two Democratic votes to one Whig vote in it, and there is never manifested any disposition to interfere with His Honor in the performance of the laborious duties which he has undertaken through the aid of the Police. Following is the list:

POLICEMEN APPOINTED SINCE JAN. 1, 1855.

Wards.		Wards.	
9.	James Bell,	16.	Francis McKenny,
	Edward Kealy,	17.	Bernard D. Campbell,
	William Bowker,		David Burke,
5.	Joseph T. Webster,	10.	Dennis Flynn,
6.	Daniel J. Gray,		George W. Rockwell,
	Francis Owens,		John A. Cooley,
	Thomas Meehan,		Michael Coughlin,
	Owen Lee,	22.	Ludwig Semler,
	John Dykes,		Monmouth B. Wilson,
9.	Charles H. Wilson,		John Calahey,
10.	George Reed,		Michael Carey,
	Thomas Hawley,		Thomas Winnimmon,
	Stephen E. Brown,		Wm. A. Rose,
	Philip Riley,		Thomas McCracken,
11.	William H. Sutton,		Thomas Burres,
12.	Edward B. Ryer,		Michael Snyder,
	Dennis Falvey,		Jacob Smith,
10.	Ira B. Davis,		Hugh Rourke,
	Hugh Lynch,		Edward Hoyt.

Total.....20

Of This number there were reappointed 11.

REMOVED FOR INTOXICATION.

5. William Sheehan,
John Burke,
George A. Remaine.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Arrival of Members—The Festivities—Programme.

The members of the State Senate and Assembly arrived in town yesterday, to take part in the interesting and very popular ceremony of seeing the Elephant and visiting the Institutions. Nearly all the members of the two Houses found accommodations at the Astor House, where they are the guests of the Ten Governors. There is a large representation.

The programme of performances comprises *three days*. For to-day, the places well known to all who see the "Institutions," on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, will be the favored spots. The presence of unauthorized and uninvited intruders is guarded against by the issue of portly cards of invitation, as follows:

Office of the Governors of the Almshouse, (Bellevue, Park,) New-York, March 7, 1855.

Sir: The Governors of the Almshouse respectfully invite you to visit the Institutions under their charge on Tuesday, the 13th instant. To leave per steamboat, from foot of Dunlop-street, at 9 A. M.

EDWARD C. WEST, DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
S. DRAPER, WASHINGTON SMITH,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR—Committee.

This Ticket to be presented at steamboat, and on the Islands, when requested.

"NOT TRANSFERABLE."

The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, 9 A. M., visit Randall's and Blackwell's Island.

Wednesday, 8½ A. M., City Hospital; 9½ A. M., Quarantine; 2½ P. M., Fanwood; Highbridge; Brooklyn Female Academy; Institutions under the Commissioner of Emigration.

Thursday, 9 A. M., Mercantile Library; 10 A. M., Free Academy and Public Schools; 10½ A. M., House for the Friendless; Colored Orphan Asylum; 11½ A. M., Institution for the Blind; 1½ P. M., Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; 2 P. M., Catholic Orphan Asylum; 3 P. M., Lunatic and Watts' Hospital.

THE DINNER.

The Banquet, at the Astor House, will take place on Thursday, at 5½ P. M.—not on Wednesday, as first announced.

The weather being fine, and all things corresponding, the times will be of a lively nature.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance here last evening, for the benefit of the *artistes* recently engaged in the defunct company of Ole Bull, was liberally attended. The gallery and third circle were nearly full—sympathy coming on this, as on all occasions, from the quick, responsive heart of the people. As if to demonstrate this fact more thoroughly, nearly all the shareholders' seats were unoccupied.

"Lucia" has been done so often by Max Maretzek and others, that it is impossible to write a fresh sentence about it. The performance last evening was mainly remarkable for the first appearance in this country of a new tenor—Signor Brignoli. This gentleman is an agreeable alternation to the *artistes* recently imported. He does not depend on the roar for his principal effects; he may not be able to sing B natural from the chest, (and Heaven grant that he never may be able!) and he may be open to other objections of a similar modern Italian character, but we are disposed to look on Signor Brignoli as the most agreeable tenor we have had for some years. He was warmly received.

Broadway Theater.—Miss Eliza Hamblin, a lady known to a New-York lecture audience as Mrs. Johnson, made a successful début here last evening as *Marianne*, in Knowles' play of "The Wife." We have on several occasions referred to this lady's correct reading of dramatic characters, and were prepared consequently for excellence in this respect. We were not disappointed. Everything that may be supposed to be intuitive for the stage, Miss Hamblin undoubtedly possesses, but the great and commanding element of histrionic success—experience—she is necessarily deficient in. Not only is the triumph of intellect demanded on the stage, but the animal strength of physique must be there also. This only can be acquired by tedious practice and ambitious effort. In time Miss Hamblin will become a good actress; now she is only a good reader.

Niblo's Garden.—The German Opera company open here to-night.

National Academy of Design.

The thirtieth annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened yesterday in the commodious suite of [illegible] by the Broadway Gallery—No. 548 Broadway. The pictures in [illegible] year—No. 348 precisely. The [illegible] is not the better; but it seems [illegible], we presume, and must not be objected to.

There are many pictures on the walls we are disposed to think that the [illegible] of merit are to be found in this. There are [illegible] pictures, however—of which [illegible] portraits. Crowell has five [illegible] Church four; Cheneay [illegible] Kensett four,—and other well known artists are similarly represented. The early part of yesterday was a bad day for pictures, and pictures seen towards the latter part of the afternoon the weather brightened, and there was a good attendance of visitors.

☞ Governor Matteson, of Illinois, now in this city, has received full security for the amount of land and surplus funds, and also a sufficient amount of the interest fund in the hands of Wadsworth and Swanwick at the time of their failure, to enable the Treasurer of Illinois, with other provisions made by the late Legislature, to pay the January interest, delayed by the failure of Wadsworth and Swanwick, at the time the next July interest is paid.

The balance of interest funds in the hands of Wadsworth & Swanwick is amply secured to the State by the sureties, and the preference made in the assignment of Wadsworth & Swanwick.

Arrangements have been made with the American Exchange Bank to act as transfer agent for the Stocks of Illinois.

Wreck of the Schooner Emperor, off Oyster-pond Point—All Hands Drowned but the Mate.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Saturday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the Schooner Emperor was seen off Orient, in the Sound, near the shore, in a perilous condition. Ever ready to help when help might be needed, some of the most hardy of the Orientals went over to the shore to see her strike, and be ready to assist the crew to get to land. After following her so long as to believe she would pass through Plum Gut into the Peconic Bay, they all returned but two, a man and a boy. These followed on, still watching the vessel, nor did they have to watch long. About a mile this side the point, she struck the rocks and immediately went to pieces. It was cold and exceedingly blustering. The Captain and all on board, except the Mate, perished. By the aid of Captain L. Tuthill, who was on shore, the Mate was hastened to a neighboring house, (Mr. Mulford's,) was cared for, and is now doing well. His name is Brown, from Madison, Ct. The Captain's name is Chapman. The owner's name is Smith, a keeper of a hotel at Guilford, where the Schooner belongs. He was aboard, and perished. Besides the Captain and owner who perished, were a Scotchman, one of the crew, and a negro, a passenger. All four bodies are recovered, and are lying now in a dark house on the shore. The negro got ashore alive, but from bruises and cold, soon died. The other bodies were not found and removed from the water till the next day.

The *Emperor* took in most of her load at Madison, consisting of six tons of wrapping paper and heops; leaving there last Wednesday, she went further west, and took in six tons of bale hay. Owing to light or contrary winds, they anchored under Thimble Islands, off Branford, Friday night. The wind rose and blew strong. They parted one cable, and dragged the other anchor, and Saturday morning were well out in the Sound. They first endeavored to go to New-York, but the wind tore the sails so bad that they headed about and went eastward, till they perished upon the shores of Orient, opposite the mouth of the Connecticut River. The Coroner, W. H. Wines, was down yesterday, and held an inquest on the bodies. Word has been sent to their friends.

Orient, March 12, 1855. R. C.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CADETS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AT LARGE FOR 1855.

Alexander J. McIntosh, of Georgia, son of Capt. McIntosh, of the Navy.

Wm. W. McCarrey, of Virginia. Father lost in the Ocmulgee, and his uncle in the Alleghany.

John Bendall, of New-York. Father died in the service.

Wm. H. Marriott, of Maryland. Family distinguished in the military service of the country.

Dudley Kirby, son of the late General Kirby.

Pierce M. Butler, son of the late Col. Butler, who fell at Chapultepec.

Frank Huger, son of Col. Huger, United States Army.

Charles S. Bowman, son of Capt. Bowman.

Robert W. Hitchell, of Pennsylvania.

James P. Martin, of Kentucky.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF valuable property on Ann, Canal, 26th, West Broadway, Franklin and Varick-sts. Also, to the sale of 30 valuable lots on Murray Hill, fronting on Madison, 4th and Lexington-aves., 32nd, 33th and 34th-sts., to be made by E. H. Ludlow, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Every lot put up will actually be sold. Terms liberal. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Our readers will notice an extensive sale of real estate, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. H. KLEECKER, will take place on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 60 desirable pieces or parcels of Real Estate, including the dwelling-houses Nos. 120 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a large number of small lots, in 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., between 6th and 7th-avs.; also, by order of Trustees and others, the property No. 203, West 23d-st., with the three-story brick dwelling-house thereon; also, the three-story brick dwelling-house and grocery on the east side of 8th-av., and on the 8th-av. The most of the above property is beautifully situated for immediate improvement, and the sale offers great inducements to purchasers. Maps can be had at the auction rooms, No. 11 Wall-st., where further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection. In opening over the goods, it is our study to select such styles as will please the taste of the customers of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. Van Pelt, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to secure no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our establishment. [illegible] to the [illegible] to [illegible] every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 3. To be sold on the very lowest [illegible] to [illegible] and 5. To pay no bills in the very lowest [illegible] than can be had [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & SONSWEERT, No. 329 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late Trade sales, [illegible] a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpets, the best made, per yard.
Rich Tapestry, do do do, per yard.
Rich Brussels, do per yard.
Three-ply do, do do per yard.
Ingrain (Lowell make) do do.
And all other goods equally low.

POPULAR TRADE.—W. H. SLADEMATER & CO., No. 307 Broadway, are now selling Silk Hats, Bonnets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, and every description of goods connected with the City Trade, at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 307 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., and 1 door from Broadway.

KNOX IS OUT WITH HIS UNSURPASSED NEW spring style of hats, which have been pronounced by competent judges of taste and fashion. Curious persons may satisfy themselves by calling upon him, at No. 128 Broadway, or No. 179 Fulton-st. You never catch KNOX behind the age; what others do, he improves on.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and R. C. Patrick, his son, is the only authorized agent, and none but Patrick's Safes can be had at 189 Pearl-st., and their Salesroom, No. 2 Broad-st.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, (Park Row,) where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also their celebrated Portable Railroad Scales, for Railroad and Coal Companies.

CURTIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats are now ready, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & SONSWEERT, NOS. 327 AND 329 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late Trade sales, a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY.

HOTELS.

BOARDING.

WANTED.

PERSONAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT

DR. MARSH'S

DR. HUNTER'S

DR. MCNAIR'S

DR. LA MOTTE'S

DR. COLBURN'S

DR. MCNAIR'S

DR. HUNTER'S

DR. LA MOTTE'S

DR. COLBURN'S

MR. DIXON'S

PAIN KILLER.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

ZINC PAINTS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

REMOVALS.

THE NEW-YORK

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

STORES TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

FARMS TO LET.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCIES.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

STORES FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES & LOTS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES WANTED.

FARMS WANTED.

STORES WANTED.

LOTS WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

JOBBERS IN BUREAUS.

UNITED STATES

TO LET.

WORK ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET FURNISHED.

BOARDING.

PARTNERS WANTED.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

JOBBERS IN BUREAUS.

UNITED STATES

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the first day of March, 1856.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Circulation	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Individuals	1,000,000 00
Amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00
Amount of Dividends unpaid	1,000,000 00
Amount of Profit and Loss	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills and Notes discounted	1,000,000 00
Amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills of other Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due from Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Stocks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages	1,000,000 00
Amount of Real Estate	1,000,000 00
Amount of Expenses	1,000,000 00

Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
JOHN M. DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 300, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Circulation	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Individuals	1,000,000 00
Amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00
Amount of Dividends unpaid	1,000,000 00
Amount of Profit and Loss	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills and Notes discounted	1,000,000 00
Amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills of other Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due from Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Stocks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages	1,000,000 00
Amount of Real Estate	1,000,000 00
Amount of Expenses	1,000,000 00

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1856.
GILBERT E. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 300, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Circulation	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Individuals	1,000,000 00
Amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00
Amount of Dividends unpaid	1,000,000 00
Amount of Profit and Loss	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills and Notes discounted	1,000,000 00
Amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills of other Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due from Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Stocks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages	1,000,000 00
Amount of Real Estate	1,000,000 00
Amount of Expenses	1,000,000 00

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1856.
GILBERT E. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 300, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Circulation	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due to Individuals	1,000,000 00
Amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00
Amount of Dividends unpaid	1,000,000 00
Amount of Profit and Loss	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills and Notes discounted	1,000,000 00
Amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bills of other Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount due from Banks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Stocks	1,000,000 00
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages	1,000,000 00
Amount of Real Estate	1,000,000 00
Amount of Expenses	1,000,000 00

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1856.
GILBERT E. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The Common School System in the State of New-York.

LECTURE BY S. S. RANDALL, ESQ.

At the last meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, S. S. RANDALL, Esq., read a paper on the Common School System of this State. He commenced his lecture by remarking that the Common School System of the State of New-York was justly regarded by every intelligent and reflecting mind as the most important of all those institutions which the wisdom of its statesmen and philanthropists had transmitted to us. If we had been enabled in our progressive constitutions of Government to keep in advance of other States and communities—if our legislation afforded the indications of a rapidly progressive civilization—if our magnificent public works were vindicating year by year the wisdom and the statesmanship which conceived and executed them—if our numerous and well-endowed charities, taking cognizance of and relieving every species of mental and physical disease and destitution, our Churches, our Universities, Colleges, Academies and higher literary institutions, and our all-pervading popular literature, were steadily carrying us on to intellectual and moral, as well as material greatness—we were beyond question indebted under Providence for all these blessings to the influence of those Primary Schools, which for half a century past have been scattered over every section of the State. In the 12,000 districts into which its territory has been divided for this purpose, each district averaging somewhat less than four square miles, 900,000 children were annually laying the foundations of future character and attainment; 13,000 teachers, composed in about equal proportions of both sexes, were employed for an average period of eight months during each year; 50,000 officers were gratuitously tendering their services in supervising, directing and administering the affairs of these little principalities; and a million and a half of well selected books, averaging 125 to each district, were placed within the reach of each inhabitant. These schools were free to every child between the ages of 4 and 21. The funds from which they were supported were:

1. The Common School Fund, the present productive capital of which was about $2,400,000.

2. The United States Deposit Fund, the capital of which, together with the sum required by the Constitution to be annually added to it from other funds, amounted to $2,166,666 67.

3. A State tax of $800,000, annually levied on the taxable property of the State.

4. Local funds, raised in the several cities and towns of the State by authority of law. Amounting, in the aggregate, to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The annual income of the Common School and United States Deposit Funds exceeded $300,000, which, together with the avails of the State tax, $800,000, amounting in the aggregate to $1,100,000, was annually apportioned among the several School Districts of the State, according to the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 residing in each. Of this aggregate, $55,000 was applicable to the purchase of suitable books for the several district libraries, and to school apparatus, and the residue exclusively to the payment of teachers' wages. The City of New-York receives as her share of this fund about $130,000 annually, while she contributes to it by taxation, annually, upwards of $240,000, and raises in addition, for the support of her own magnificent school system, upwards of $260,000. Other cities are equally liberal in proportion to their resources and population. In the rural districts not less than half a million of dollars were annually contributed to the payment of teachers' wages, over and above the public money, by those sending to schools, and an additional half-million for the purchase of sites, the erection of school-houses, and other incidental expenses.

The lecturer then proceeded to trace the origin, history and progress of the Common School system, from its first inception in 1795 to the present time, and to sketch its leading features as they gradually developed themselves to maturity. The results of the system were ascertained upon at considerable length, in reference to the amount and quality of instruction furnished, the mental and moral culture communicated, and the Christianizing influences brought to bear upon the rising generation. The law peremptorily required, and public opinion everywhere demanded, a high tone of moral character in the teacher of youth; and the Bible was daily and reverently read, and its beautiful lessons inculcated in a large majority of our public schools. The criminal statistics of the State showed that not one in two hundred of the convicts in our prisons and penitentiaries were graduates of our Common Schools, even as they existed a quarter of a century ago; and the soundest and most experienced educators of the country were confident that, under the existing system, ninety-nine hundredths of those participating in its advantages will become good citizens—upright, honorable and intelligent—capable of discharging with fidelity and ability every duty of life—blessings to themselves, to their families and friends, to the community in which they reside, and to the human race. The system contained within itself the elements of our future prosperity and greatness as a nation, and of our felicity as individuals. No adequate substitute has been or can be found for it in any or all of the other institutions of our modern civilization. The lecturer contrasted our condition and the condition of the New-England and Western States in this respect, with that of those portions of our country where education was reserved especially for the wealthy or dealt out as a boon to the poor; and concluded by commenting at some length upon the beneficent and elevating influences of a system which, recognizing the Christianity of the Bible as its fundamental principle, carried the tender and ductile mind of youth from infancy to manhood, through all its stages of intellectual and moral advancement.

The Street-Sweeping Machines.

Mayor WOOD's new street-sweeping machines were out yesterday afternoon and late last night, doing that which the contractors did not. They were accompanied, escorted and guided by companies in India rubber uniforms, and preceded by a detachment of Irish sappers and miners, who with spades and brooms cleared the way and the street of the frozen mud and ice which had collected.

The sweepers look not unlike threshing machines. The brooms (of which there are a series) are moved by a never-ending chain, which is propelled by crank or cog-wheels, by which the vehicle is propelled. The dirt collected by the brooms is caught on a wooden scoop and conveyed within a box for its reception.

On even surfaces, and in dry weather especially, these machines will be very valuable. Where the streets are "rutty," and covered with thick mud, instead of dust, the machines will not, of course, work to such advantage.

Machines, similar in principle to those now here, have been in operation in London for many years past, and have given in the main, great satisfaction.

The result of the experiment here will be looked for with interest by citizens in general, and by scavengers in particular—the latter being very indignant at the innovation, declaring it to be a "Know-Nothing invention."

German Hurrygrams.

The following telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received by His Honor the Mayor:

OSWEGO, March 12, 1855.

To Mayor Wood:

Please prevent more Germans from coming here to work. There are thousands of poor here already, willing to work at remunerative wages, which they are not offered. They are deceived by BALDWIN, contractor of Canal. Expenses are great.

ANDREW BALTIS, German.

Fire in Grand-street.

A fire occurred in the dry goods store No. 466 Grand-street, at 8½ o'clock last evening, caused by a gas light communicating with some goods. Only a trifling damage was done.

City Railroads.

The Receipts of the City Railroads for February show a decided decrease. The Sixth-avenue Company reported $13,300 to the Board of Aldermen last evening, and the Eighth-avenue, $18,400.

☞ Dr. R. SOLGER, whose lectures upon Russia some two Winters ago were so popular as to call for a repetition, commences this evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, a course of Lectures upon the "Eastern War." The opening lecture will be upon "The merits of the case—should American sympathies be with England or with Russia."

☞ The public dedication of the new School House No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, will take place to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

HORTICULTURE.—This science is becoming prevalent and fashionable among the wealthy families who can afford a residence with a patch of garden ground attached, or a room which can be converted into a conservatory for exotics, or the rare plants and heaths which flourish on the remote parts of this Continent. Most of the modern buildings in the upper part of the City possess facilities—and more or less space—for this purpose, and it would be desirable, could owners of property be persuaded to do anything towards so pleasing a purpose, that every house should have a little nook of ground wherein to rear over so small a rare bush or a tulip bed. We do not suppose that all can be allowed equal space for this purpose, but we think that owners of property would find themselves more than repaid if they kept the idea in their mind's eye when laying out their lots of 25 by 100 for building purposes. We were led into this train of thought, a few days since, whilst passing through Twenty-third-Street, where stands (between Eighth and Ninth-avenues) a large elegant edifice wanting a tenant. The house is detached from the other buildings, and occupies nearly an acre of land, laid out with a shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vine, and other plants. This suburban residence is evidently in the market, and appears to offer a most advantageous opportunity to either a professional or amateur horticulturist. We had the curiosity to examine the premises; the house contains quite a number of spacious rooms, and a prospect from the back out of the whole panorama of the Hudson, the heights of Weehawken, and the Narrows.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. Prof. FOWLER will give Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSE DU MODE.—Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No 301 Grand-street, will offer this day for the inspection of their patrons and the ladies generally, the whole selection for their Spring trade, of rich silks, barages, organdies, grenadines and other rich dress goods, among which will be found rich plaid and stripe silks at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 9d., 4s. and 5s. per yard; rich plain black *gros de Rhine*, at 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. to 8s., unequaled for body and brilliancy of lustre.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniatures also, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 45 Rue Bonne du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Liver, the Stomach, the Kidneys.—This celebrated medicine is so combined as to act immediately upon the great organs of life, not merely as a cathartic, purging and weakening the system, and in the end destroying life, but this grand remedy gives tone, energy, and vigor to the whole organic system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE.—Until 10th of April, the new and substantial house on Sandford-avenue, Flushing, occupied by the undersigned, having 14 rooms, with bath, wash trays, hot and cold water, furnace, water closet and gas fixtures. Lot half an acre. Possession would be given in July, when another would be completed. Several adjoining lots also for sale.

S. G. WALKER, No. 56 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Life Cabinet and miniature sizes, plain and colored, finished in the finest style. Copies by this process from old Daguerreotypes, Oil Paintings or Miniatures on ivory. No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

THE SEIZURE OF CUBA.

The Government Organ vs. Mr. Marcy.

Our Present and Future Relations with Cuba.

From the Washington Union, March 11.

The late declaration of the Spanish Cortes, that "the sale of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor"—which is presumed to embody the general sentiment of the nation—seems, for the present at least, to have placed the peaceable acquisition of that Island by the United States beyond all reasonable anticipation. Apparently, its destiny is to remain, as now, a perpetual thorn in their sides—the theatre of the intrigues of Great Britain, fêted under the old pretext of philanthropy, and the silent instrument in the hands of the Anglo-French alliance for embarrassing our commerce and exposing our citizens; and the convenient rendezvous of the allied fleets, for the purpose of intimidating the United States under pretence of protecting the rights of Spain.

But this is not the worst. Actuated by that consciousness of weakness which generates perpetual suspicion, the authorities of the island, and the agents of Spain in the United States, have established a system of espionage among us as watchful and jealous as that of the police of Paris and London. Not a vessel is fitted out at our seaports but is subject to their inquisition; and if it chance that a keg of powder, an old musket, or a rusty cutlass, is detected going on board, the alarm is given, the cry of filibusters raised, the civil authority invoked to arrest the voyage, and the President of the United States called on to enforce the neutrality laws. The whole nation is agitated by rumors of plots and unlawful combinations, and a pretext given to the despot of Cuba for new sacrifices of Spanish subjects, and new outrages and indignities to American citizens. Not only this, but through the instrumentality of the British and French press all Europe rings with the atrocious disregard of the people of the United States of the laws and rights of nations, and the inexcusable negligence, if not cooperation, of the Government, in not promptly arresting these premeditated outrages.

Thus the portentous phantom is perpetually resuscitated and placed before the world; thus the repose of the people of the United States unceasingly disturbed by rumors having no other foundation than the cowardly apprehensions of conscious guilt, and the deep-laid political schemes of an insidious enemy. Thus, too, is our commerce embarrassed, our citizens exposed to vexatious interruptions in the pursuit of their lawful avocations, and the national character assailed by every rumor, however destitute of any foundation whatever.

No one conversant with the course of policy pursued by Great Britain in relation to Cuba, under color of the broad mantle of philanthropy, can doubt for a moment that her object is to convert that fertile island into an another St. Domingo or Jamaica, and that she is in a fair way of attaining that object. She has established a sort of protectorate or empire in that Island—a "mixed commission" as it is called, composed of recognized English agents and Spanish subjects, the latter of whom are known to be the mere tools of the former; and this commission presides over the interests of the slave population—the most important of all others to the Creole whites. It is sufficiently notorious that Cuba is now, though nominally a colony of Spain, a dependency of the Anglo-French alliance. It is doubly enslaved: first, by the despotism of the mother country, and next by the arrogance of its pretended protectors, who are incessantly employed in undermining the great pillars of its internal peace and prosperity, under pretence of arresting the Slave-trade, which they are, in fact, rendering an intolerable curse by the stagnation of Coolies or Peons—the most oppressive and aggravated form which Slavery ever assumed. The good philanthropist, LAS CASAS, no doubt believed he had achieved a great triumph of humanity by substituting the American Indians in place of the African negroes as slaves; and the great philanthropist, John Bull, pretends to believe he will accomplish a similar feat by investing the poor Chinese into the mild of Coolieism and Peonism. Neither the Chinese nor the South American Indians are black, and, consequently, they do not come within the sphere of British philanthropy.

But, casting this aside, as far as we can penetrate the dark region of the future, we do not hesitate to predict that Cuba, under the present and future Administration, will continue to be a thorn in the side of the United States, and stick deeper and deeper with the progress of time. It has lately been a bed of anarchy, and is likely to become every day more so. The perils of Spain, centering alone on the basis of past glory and power, which have long been lost, and can never return, even were another New World discovered and bolstered up by a crutch on either side, will, in all probability, hereafter exhibit little else than the arrogance of the slave when conscious he will be sustained by his master. We believe it will be impossible to live in peace with such a neighbor so long as it remains in its present state of vassalage. The Celestial authorities of that Island have, it seems, the power of inflicting injuries, but none to make reparation; and the Government of the United States is compelled to appeal to a distant tribunal, whose maxim is, never to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow.

The well-known fact that Spain is indebted to the United States for the continuance of her dominion in Cuba, so far from inclining her to be either grateful or even just, has only made her more arrogant and insensible to reason or liberality. But for the neutrality laws of the United States, which are far more strict than those of any other Government, Cuba would at this moment have been at least independent, if not annexed to this confederation, had such been its desire. The Government of the United States was the great instrument that arrested what in a few months would have been an invasion, which no other power, in or out of Cuba, could have resisted. The Government of the United States preserved Cuba to Spain, and in so doing consigned many of its heroic, though mistaken, citizens to the tender mercies of Spanish justice, which all know is equally prompt and unsparing. While the conduct of Spain has entitled her to no special kindness on our part, we have submitted to her repeated insults and wrongs, and have voluntarily preserved on our statute books laws which constitute the practical guarantee of her Cuban property. So far from withdrawing this virtual protection Spain enjoys through our neutrality laws, our Government has manifested a constant vigilance in preventing their infraction, which has provoked the censures of many of its own citizens. All this is lost upon Spanish pride, or only serves to instigate it to greater wrongs and insults.

The vigilance of President PIERCE in watching, and his promptitude in arresting, every suspected attempt to transgress the neutrality laws, is sufficiently demonstrated by his whole course of policy on the subject; and yet the foreign and the Anglo-American press, which is its "gentle echo," is not quite satisfied of his sincerity. Nor are Spain and the Cuban authorities at all contented with these public and decisive acts, which have hitherto arrested all domestic combinations for the invasion of Cuba. Spain and the authorities of her "brightest jewel" are not satisfied, and never will be satisfied. They cannot sleep in peace for the apparition of the grim phantom of filibusterism, and in proportion to their fears is their hatred of the Government and people of the United States. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the future intercourse between Cuba and the United States, so long as it remains a colony of Spain, will be little else than a succession of insults and injuries on the part of the former, and unavailing efforts to obtain either reparation or apology on that of the latter.

What, then, is to be done with such an impracticable neighbor, whom it seems impossible to reconcile, and who, under its present protector, cannot be intimidated into a cession or an atonement for insult and wrong? The obvious answer to this question is, that the purchase of Cuba presents the only peaceful remedy which would certainly place the relations of the two countries on the basis of lasting friendship. This is the measure proposed by the report of the Ostend conference, and approved by the Administration. But we have shown that, for the present at least, this measure is regarded as impracticable. Other remedies have been suggested which address themselves to the legislative department of the Government. The repeal of our neutrality laws was proposed in Congress near its close, but there were obvious reasons why so grave a proposition could not then be satisfactorily considered and acted upon. That the repeal of our neutrality laws would be soon followed by a successful revolution in Cuba can admit of little doubt. That such a revolution would be effectuated without ultimately involving the United States in a war with Spain, and probably with England and France, can hardly be assumed by any one. While we have so fair a prospect of being compelled to resort to coercive measures for the redress of wrongs and insults already committed and persistently unatoned for by Spain, we are not disposed to anticipate a resort by Congress to an indirect mode of bringing about a state of war. In confirmation of this remark, we rely upon certain earnest and significant passages in the dispatch of Mr. MARCY, of Nov. 13, 1854, which indicate clearly that a continuance of our present differences with Spain is inconsistent with a continuance of diplomatic relations. Mr. MARCY says: "While the island of Cuba remains in dependency of Spain, and the character of the ruler over it is not changed, (and a change for the better can hardly be anticipated,) annoyances to our trade, and difficulties between our citizens and the local authorities will be of frequent occurrence; and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that a peace thus rendered precarious will be remain unbroken." Again: "In resuming negotiations now with Spain, you will in a firm but respectful manner impress upon the minister that it is the determination of the President to have all the matters in controversy between her and the United States speedily adjusted. He is desirous to have it done by negotiation, and would exceedingly regret that a failure to reach the end he has in view in this peaceful way should devolve upon him the duty of recommending a resort to coercive measures to vindicate our national rights, and redress the wrongs of our citizens. These passages indicate with diminishing the probability of an early rupture with Spain as the last remedy for injuries already inflicted. Our negotiations with Spain during the recess of Congress will be conducted with a full knowledge on her part that they must arrive at a satisfactory conclusion during that time, or that coercive measures to vindicate our national rights and redress the wrongs of our citizens will be urged upon Congress at the next session. The President stands pledged, and if, unfortunately for Spain, her future course shall be as unjust as her past, Congress will be required to determine whether the remedy shall be applied by an open and direct resort to force, or by the indirect mode of repealing our neutrality laws.

There is still another proposition which looks beyond the mere settlement and satisfaction of injuries and wrongs already inflicted—the seizure of the island of Cuba, after a refusal by Spain to sell, upon the principle of self-preservation. This proposition, like the former, addresses itself to the legislative department of our Government. It is presented with imposing weight in the report of the Ostend Conference. The fact that it has provoked the violent denunciations of the leading journals opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, furnishes no evidence that the doctrine asserted by the three distinguished conferees is not sound and defensible. Congress may not arrive at the conclusion that the state of things exists which would justify a resort to it as proper, but we venture confidently to predict that no American Congress will ever repudiate the principle itself. A resort to it presupposes two precedent conditions; first, that a full and liberal price for Cuba has been refused by Spain; second, that the annexation of the Island is essential to the integrity and permanence of our Union. These two conditions established, the principle of national self-preservation becomes as clearly tenable as is the same doctrine among individuals. As is well said by the conferees, this principle "has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice," and for that reason it ought only to be resorted to as a last remedy, and strictly for self-preservation. Thus understood and thus resorted to, it is as sacred a principle as the right to resist unjust tyranny by opposition.

To propose by negotiation to purchase Cuba belongs legitimately to the Executive; but upon the refusal of Spain to sell, it belongs to Congress to determine whether the forcible cession of the island is necessary to our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union. In the emphatic language of the Ostend Conference: "Our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect." These are elevated and patriotic sentiments, and will find a ready response in every American heart. They are the sentiments which will animate and control Congress whenever it is called on to decide whether Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endangers our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union. Until diplomacy shall have been exhausted in fruitless efforts to obtain redress for past injuries and security against future wrongs, these grave questions, addressing themselves especially to Congress, may very well be postponed by the Executive. When the proper time comes, the recommendations of the President will indicate distinctly the measures which, in his judgment, shall be demanded by the national honor.

BEHEAST-PINS USED AS SIGNS.—It is easily to be understood that an ornament so capable of variety in form and material, would give birth to the mania for forming collections. A financier, well known under the restoration, enjoyed the reputation of the greatest amateur in breast-pins of the capital. His charming wife—who might have been taken for his daughter—was most attentive in her endeavors to satisfy his mania; and not only on ordinary occasions, but at all times, was glad to seize opportunities for presenting him with a new breast-pin, utterly unlike any he possessed. More, she carried her attention so far as to insist upon reserving to herself, as her exclusive privilege, the care of selecting and placing the pin to be worn every morning. As the reader may readily understand, the husband was delighted to be the object of attentions so delicate and constant. But, oh! feminine perfidy! must the mystery be revealed? Each specimen of this rich collection had a private significance, understood by madame and a young gentleman whom her husband visited daily. A solitary brilliant, emblem of the shepherd's star, meant, "I shall be alone this evening." A cameo, with the head of Medusa carved upon it, meant, "My husband will be at home." A medallion full of hair meant, "I have the headache." There was a breast-pin for each theatre, for each walk, for each friend's house, at which a meeting could be arranged. All the phases of an intrigue had their golden representative, and thus, ornamented with secret hieroglyphics, which he was proud to carry about with him, the poor financier was the faithful but unconscious messenger in the treasons of which he was the victim.—*History of the Crowd.*

A volume of Selections from the Writings of THOMAS CARLYLE is announced, to be edited by himself—who will do his work with taste and discrimination.

The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, is publishing a translation of DICKENS's "*Martin Chuzzlewit*," in its *feuilleton*.

LEIGH HUNT is about to give the lovers of poetry something they have long desired—viz.: a collection of his best narrative poems.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, 12th inst., by Rev. Samuel Cooke, PHILIP R. WOODHOUSE, of this City, to MARIETTA R., only daughter of Theophilus B. Beekman, Esq., of Hudson.

In this City, on Monday, the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bond, FRANCIS N. BANGS to Miss AMELIA F. BULL, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, 1st inst., by Rev. W. R. Cochran, ROBT. DAVIS to LOUISA G. RADCLIFF, of New-York.

At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Meeker, D. D., WM. H. H. FRALL, of Syracuse, N. Y., Grand Secretary of the I. O. of O. F., of the Grand Lodge of Northern New-York, to Miss HARRIET VOORHEES, daughter of N. Voorhees, Esq., of Somerville, N. J.

At Southport, Conn., on Thursday, 8th inst., by Rev. S. J. M. Merwin, Mr. AUGUSTUS BUKELEY, of New-York, and JULIA M. PERRY, daughter of Charles Perry, Esq., of Southport.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, BERNARD MCCARTIN, aged 65 years, for the past 40 years a respected citizen of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 141 Clinton-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, 11th inst., in the 70th year of her age, MARGARET ADAMS, widow of the late William Adams.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday, 13th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 137 West 40th-st.

In this City, on Monday, 12th inst., WALLACE STARKS, only child of John and Mary F. Hinchman, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 78 Bedford-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, March 11, of erysipelas, WILLIAM ROCKWELL, son of Dr. J. H. and E. G. R. Vandervoort, aged 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of William Rockwell, M. D., No. 21 East Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, 11th inst., GEORGE W. BARNES, son of the late Robert Barnes, of this City, aged 30 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 13th inst., from the residence of his mother, No. 46 Carmine-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet joyful sound,
Shall burst the chains of sweet surprise
And in my Saviour's image rise.

In this City, on Monday, 12th inst., FRANCISCO BRANCHI, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 152 Division-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, Mrs ANN FUNCELL, widow of Edward, aged 70 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, Clarement-av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Mrs. MARY ADAMS, widow of Lewis Adams, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 42 Harrison-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, 12th inst., of gastronitis, CYRUS MARSH, son of Stephen and Mary A. Knowlton, aged 11 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invite l to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton-av.

At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, 7th inst., NANCY, wife of Dr. E. G. De Camp, United States Army, aged 46 years.

At Mount Pleasant, near Bonnerville, N. J., at 6 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 12th inst., Major THOS. TALMADGE aged 61 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Church, Bonnerville, Wednesday morning, 14th inst. Cars by New-Jersey Railroad, leave No. 1 Vesey-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 12.

$2,500	Indiana State 6s	87½	100 Nic. Trans. Co...bwk 18½
25,000	do.	83 87	200 do. 18½
10,000	Missouri 6s	85½	100 Cumberland Coal Co. 25½
15,000	do.	85½	50 do. 25½
10,000	do.	b10 94	100 do. 25½
11,000	Virginia 6s	93 94	50 do. 31
10,000	do.	b60 93	100 N. Y. Central R. R. 93½
10,000	do.	b10 94	100 Erie Railroad 22½
5,000	do.	94	100 do. 22½
15,000	Louisiana 6s	82½	100 do. 22½
5,000	Tennessee 6's	84½	100 Harlem Preferred 50
9,000	North Carolina 6's	90	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R. 23
5,000	Penn. 5's Coupon	91	100 Reading R. R. 50
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	93 94½	200 do. 50
7,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	72	100 do. b10 50
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	83 84½	100 do. 50
5,000	do.	b30 76	200 do. 50
5,000	do.	b30 76	200 do. 50
4,000	do.	76	100 do. 50
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	93 94½	200 do. 50
6,000	do.	93 94½	200 do. 50
1,000	do.	b30 94½	200 Hudson River R. R. 32
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	110	50 do. 32
10	Merchants' Ex. Bank	109½	50 Panama Railroad 100
400	Canton Company	53 54	8 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R. 104
200	do.	53 54	20 do. 104
200	do.	53 54	20 Clev. & Tol. R. R. 69½
300	do.	b60 54½	60 Michigan South. R. R. 68½
34	Ghi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	69 70	50 do. b10 69

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following *sales of bonds were made at auction by* SIMEON DRAPER:

$23,000	North Carolina Sixes	1st. added. 90½
15,500	Virginia Sixes	do. 95½
10,000	Missouri Sixes	do. 83½
15,000	do do	do. 84½
5,000	Tennessee Sixes	do. 94
5,000	do do	do. 93½
20,000	Pennsylvania Fives	do. 92

The following sales were made at auction by A. M. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Columbus, Pique and Indiana Railroad, 1st mort.	1st. added. 75
10,000	Cleve'd, Pain'ville & Ash. R. R. 7s	do. 95½@95¾
2,500	Louisville and Portland R. R. 6s	do. 77½
5,000	Mich. South'n R.R., Jackson Div'n	do. 76½
2,000	Greenbay, Mil. and Chic. R.R. 6s	do. 87
5,000	Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 7s	do. 79½
80,000	Potsdam and Water'n, 1st mort.	do. 80½
300	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 6s	do. 80
400	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 6s	do. 78½
7,000	Breckenridge Coal Co., Ky.	$1,020
7,000	do do	1,010
5,000	Missouri State Sixes	1st. added. 94
3,000	Georgia State Sixes	do. 91½
	15 shares American Express Co.	93½
	50 shares Dela., Lackaw'a and Western R. R.	79
	100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	36
	5 shares Home Insurance Co.	94½
	20 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co.	85
	20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	91
	500 shares Potomac Copper Co.	1

S. DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of stocks will take place to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Virginia 6s	93½	100 Cumb. Coal Co. 25½
1,000	do.	93 96½	50 do. 25½
4,000	Missouri 6s	85	5 Michigan South. R. R. 69
5,000	do.	84½	100 Harlem Railroad 23½
15,000	do.	84½	200 do. b60 23½
1,000	Louisiana 6s	83½	200 Erie Railroad 22½
4,000	do.	83½	100 do. 22½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B's	76½	100 do. 22½
4,000	do.	77	100 do. b10 22½
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	93½	100 do. 22½
10	Ocean Bank	99	100 Reading Railroad 50
400	Canton Company	53 54	100 do. 50
200	do.	53 54	200 do. 50
100	do.	b30 54	200 do. 50
200	Nicaro. Trans. Co.	b30 16½	200 do. 50
200	do.	16½	400 do. 50
200	do.	b60 16½	100 do. 50
200	do.	b60 16½	500 do. b60 50
200	do.	16½	200 do. b30 50
100	do.	16½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R. 70

MONDAY, March 12—P. M.

The Weekly City Bank Averages, which we advertise in this paper to Saturday, March 10, exhibit an increased movement in Specie and Deposits of about three hundred thousand dollars each, and a steady line of Loans and Discounts, varying only a few thousand dollars from the previous week. It would seem that the large export of Specie of $1,486,000 was more than made up by the California packet of last Monday, a small difference in the Sub-Treasury, and very considerable receipts, by express, from the interior. The exact changes on the statement are:

Decreased Loans	$94,228
Increased Specie	339,426
Increased Deposits	305,804
Increased Circulation	25,200

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance as it stood on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Par. 10.	March 5.	March 10.
Loans	$61,653,637	$62,359,102	$62,331,775
Specie	13,079,147	16,531,324	16,870,650
Circulation	7,075,260	7,166,706	7,191,906
Deposits	62,282,022	75,964,220	76,269,924
In Sub-Treasury	2,382,000	4,356,927	4,449,121

The California packet, with the San Francisco mails and treasure, Feb. 16, after putting into Norfolk for coal on Saturday last, arrived at this port this evening. Her Gold freight is $1,161,000. The market accounts show a little more activity, but the miners were still waiting for rain, and the yield of Gold Dust continued moderate. The packet of the 20th of January from this side had not arrived out, and no allusion is made in our San Francisco files to the financial difficulties of the firm of Bankers connected with that city; and as evidence that the California partners had not heard the news, their consignment of Gold by this steamer, $823,000, comes to the old address in New-York. We understand that the Gold Bars by the steamer were sold to arrive, and, if delivered in season to-morrow, they will probably add to the shipment for Liverpool to go by the Boston opportunity.

The next Liverpool steamer sails from Boston, on Wednesday. Preparations for remittances by this opportunity, this morning, put up the rates of Foreign Exchange to 110 on London and 5.11½@5.12½ on Paris. The market was well cleaned of all good transient bills—Sterling, at an early hour, at 109¾@109¾. The leading Bankers were enabled to draw pretty freely at the outside figure, which will authorize the use of American Coin in the export movement of Specie. About $400,000, part coin and part bars, will go to Boston to-morrow, by express, for shipment. There was a free supply of Southern drawn Francs, with City endorsement, at 5.12½, which caused the regular drawings on higher terms to be limited. The rates on the North of Europe were stiff, and a moderate business done. In the present state of the Bank reserve, the rise of Exchange excites no particular concern, though the large demand and free use of Specie, in the face of the diminished importation of Goods this season, lead to the conclusion that the old balances against the country were larger than most parties were willing last Fall to admit, and that the Foreign bankers are availing of the low rates of money on this side, and the immediate good supply of Gold at this point, to remit closer than usual. The Bank reserve, as shown in the statement to-day, which we here publish, is something larger than looked for; though the average of the past week is probably below the amount with which the Banks opened business this morning.

An unusually heavy business was done to-day, both at the Stock Board and by Auction of State and Railway Bonds, chiefly State, and a further advance was had on most of the Southern and Western States. The aggregate sales were $420,000, and the following terms were the highest realized:

Virginias	96½	Louisianas	83½
Missouris	85½	Indianas	88
Tennessees	85½	Erie, new	65
North Carolinas	90½	Illinois Centrals	77
Pennsylvanias, Cou.	92½	Erie, 1859	91½

The Share list sympathized partially, but irregularly, in this activity; Reading Stock leading off, and selling as high, at the close, as 69¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 69¾, buyer 60 days. Nicaragua Transit advanced to 16½, and Canton 25½. Erie closed 46½, and Cumberland Coal 34; same as last week. Delaware and Hudson again brought 119; the demand was good for City Bank shares, but only a few small lots offered. The general market closed firm.

FEBRUARY TRAFFIC ON RAILROADS.

	1855.	1854.
Southern Michigan	$106,059	$91,999
Michigan Central	92,256	93,206
Pennsylvania	191,614	301,705
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	34,991	31,595

The low water in the Ohio River operated against the Pennsylvania Road, and the snows in the Northwest against the Michigan Roads.

The First Mortgage Bonds, $400,000, only issue, of the Green Bay and Chicago Road, with a guaranteed Sinking Fund of $35,000 a year, 9 ₱ cents., have been negotiated in this market by Messrs. DECOPPET & Co. This work, 40 miles in length, is the W